

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

Vol. 13.

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No. 288.

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All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.,  
JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

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Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—4f.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—1y.

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7th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

8th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

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#### THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Sec'y of State.

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# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864.

On the 22d February the Corner Stone of a Monument to the Union Soldiers buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, was laid with imposing ceremonies. It is intended that the Monument shall be one in every way worthy the object for which it is erected.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.  
Meeting in Cumberland County.

T. T. Alexander, Esq., recommended for the Judgeship of the 15th Judicial District.  
At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, held in the town of Burkesville, on the 20th February, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, or, more properly, to express their preference for the candidate who they desired to make the race, and preside as Judge in said district, for the next ensuing term, Mr. JAMES A. GILMER was called to the Chair, and A. D. ROBINSON appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, our esteemed fellow-citizen, T. T. ALEXANDER, Esq., whose moral worth, unquestioned integrity, and legal attainments so well fit and qualify him for the important trust, was declared the unanimous choice of the meeting for said office.

It was further agreed, that the gallant and heroic Major M. H. OWLSLEY was the unanimous choice of the meeting for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, and that the persons composing the meeting would use their influence to secure the election of Messrs. ALEXANDER and OWLSLEY.

It was further agreed, that the Secretary should send a copy of the above proceedings to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Journal, and Louisville Democrat, and respectfully ask their publication. When the meeting adjourned.

JAMES A. GILMER, Chairman.  
A. D. ROBINSON, Secretary.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 24, 1864.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

The Legislature, with its hurry and confusion has left you; and none are more sincere in glad to see the members' constituents. Unlike its predecessor, the entrance of a few of its members into the Cincinnati Convention, under the inspiration of the Louisville Journal and its fellow-lovers of Valandigham's "Northern Democracy," in November last, excited distrust in loyal minds, before it assembled. Yet, no one can say that it did not do better than the dying hours of its predecessor. It refused to endorse the "bundle of abstractions and generalities," which the "Kentucky Legislative Platform," of the session of 1863? And what will the Journal and its pets and masters do about it?—Switch off, like the Louisville Democrat and its corporal's guard, upon another track?—"solitary and alone!" Or return from their apostasy? But, I beg pardon of the Journal, for using its word "apostate," or "apostasy." For no one can truthfully charge it with having changed front, since it applauded Magoffin's refusal to furnish the President troops to put down the rebellion.

Meeting with a clear-headed mountain member, on his way home, I sought his opinion of the complexion of the Legislature. He at once replied, that it was considerably mixed. He some times thought the majority loyal, and, at other times doubted it. But upon one point he was very clear, that there were some members in each house, who were elected as Union men, that were worse rebels in practice than one or two members known and avowed sympathizers with the rebellion.

But they are now amongst their constituents. Whether to preach their peculiar abstractions and generalities, and call public meetings, like that one at Danville, of the 27th February, of "conservative Union men,"—which, judging from the conduct and action of those leaders who have assumed the title of "conservative," is but another name for that old rebel organization, "Constitutional Union men;" or to go back into the bosom of the party, time alone can disclose.

By the by, this new Danville manœuvre, of avoiding the judgment of one's party friends, by assembling only such of them as agree with you, is to be extensively practiced this summer. Those leaders have traded with the "Northern Democracy;" and they do not intend to expose their weakness, by meeting with the Union party. Under their call, rebel sympathizers can come in; but no unadulterated Union man.

Do you not think it is time that we were preparing for the holding of our State Convention, to make arrangements for the Presidential election? If so, stir up the Central Committee upon the subject. I suggest Frankfort, as the place, and Wednesday, the 25th of May, as the time. The meeting of another Convention in Louisville, on the 9th of May, would suggest the propriety of voiding confusion, by not holding both at the same place.

The Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, camped near this city, has several soldiers of mixed blood—Indian, African, and Anglo-Saxon. One of these, with a preponderance of African blood, was detailed two days ago as a part of the Provost Guard. When his nationality was discovered by a few rebel sympathizers, a clamor was raised, and the commandant of the post ordered the soldier back to camp. Which was trumpeted as a great triumph!

For the Frankfort Commonwealth.  
Meeting of the 7th Kentucky Infantry.

Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 8, 1864.  
At a meeting of the officers of the 7th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, held this evening for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions, expressing our sorrow at the resignation of Lieut. Col. John Lucas, commanding said 7th Kentucky Vol. Inf., G. L. Maret, Capt. Co. G, was chosen President, and J. M. Beatty, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the President, Capt. L. A. Byron, Assistant Surgeon A. B. Conant, Lieut. Wm. J. C. Jackson, and Lieut. J. M. Beatty, were appointed a committee, for the purpose of drafting a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the officers and men of said regiment concerning said resignation. The committee, having reported the following resolutions, they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Lieutenant Colonel John Lucas having dissolved connection with the 7th regiment Kentucky volunteer infantry, by resignation, therefore be it unanimously Resolved, By all the members of the regiment, that it is with unfeigned sorrow and deepest regret we learn that we are to be deprived of the services and companionship of this gallant officer.

Resolved, That we shall ever remember him as an earnest and faithful officer, devoted to the cause of Union and liberty, and as one who feared not to show his patriotism, and zeal on the battle-field, as in garrison, in public, as well as by private conversation. Resolved, That we tender him our thanks for the interest he has displayed in our behalf while connected with us, and that in his final departure from us our best wishes and kindest feelings go with him.

Resolved, That the regiment accompany him en masse to the steamboat landing on his departure. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings and resolutions be forwarded to the Frankfort Commonwealth, Louisville Journal and Democrat, N. O. Times, Baton Rouge papers, and Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, for publication. Capt. L. A. BYRON, Lieut. Wm. H. JACKSON, Lieut. J. M. BEATTY, A. B. CONANT, Committee.

Capt. G. L. MARET, President.  
J. M. BEATTY, Secretary.

Harvey Barnett, company C, 1st Ky. rebel cavalry, died at Rock Island Barracks on the 20th of February, of variola.

The Savannah Republican formally corrects the rumor that Gen. Toombs was arrested for treason. He was only put off the cars for refusing to show a pass, and violently abusing the officers of the train.

The latest Southern papers represent the bombardment of Charleston as being prosecuted with great vigor. On the 24th ultimo 148, and on the 28th 100 shells were thrown into the town. Our troops are erecting batteries on Dixon's Island, which command Solomon's Creek.

"Scott County," a correspondent of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, rather indignantly denies the truth of the statement of a previous correspondent of that paper, that the transfer of Basil Duke from his close confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary to Camp Chase on parole, was alone effected through the efforts of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. He says "the transfer was effected by those who may be supposed to feel a much more intense interest in Col. Duke's present and future welfare than can Bishop Purcell."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) papers notice the arrival at that place of Col. Jas. Foster, from the mines in Idaho Territory. He reports the mines very rich. In consequence of many robberies and murders, the miners had organized a Vigilance Committee, and were arresting and hanging the murderers. One of the scoundrels confessed, and gave the names of eighty-three desperadoes who constituted a band to rob and murder the miners. Over one hundred murders had been committed by the band. When Col. Foster left, thirteen of the gang had been hung; and they were on the track of more. The effect of this punishment was already seen and felt, especially in Virginia City, in the almost total cessation of robberies.

The greatest cavalry expedition of the war, started from Memphis and Corinth, Mississippi, about the time that General Sherman left Vicksburg, on his expedition. It is under command of Generals A. J. Smith and Grierson, and numbered, at the time of starting, full ten thousand men. It is presumed, and we suppose correctly, that it is a part of General Sherman's command, or to act in concert with his forces.

It is known that the rebel cavalry forces under Roddy, Lee, Adams, and Forrest had concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen. Smith's forces. And from rebel sources there is a rumor that they attacked General Smith at West Point, Mississippi, and had driven him back with considerable loss. We await further news, before we put any reliance in the report.

After the foregoing was in type, a telegram from Memphis was received stating that Gen. Smith's cavalry force returned to that city, at three o'clock on the morning of the 26th, from the raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. They destroyed a large amount of corn and other provisions, and made a wreck of the trouble work on the railroad. The rebel cavalry were encountered and considerable fighting was done. The fruits of the expedition includes 2,000 negroes, 1,500 mules, brought in, and 1,000,000 bushels corn destroyed. It was successful in every thing except in forming a junction with Gen. SHERMAN. This failure must be regarded as overbalancing all the advantages gained, and may be the cause of disaster to our forces now in the heart of the enemy's country. The rebel cavalry, however, cannot reach the vicinity of Gen. SHERMAN's operations for some time, if at all.

Union National Convention.  
We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Union National Committee met in Washington City, on the 22d of February, Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, chairman, and Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. On consultation, they unanimously adopted a call for a National Convention, to meet at Baltimore on Tuesday, the 7th day of June next, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The call is "upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means."

The Expedition to Florida.  
There has been much speculation as to the whys and wherefores of the sending of Gen. GILMORE and his forces to Florida. It appears that it is neither a raid, nor yet, as charged by some of Mr. LINCOLN's opponents, a mere political move; but an effort for permanent possession, to relieve the citizens,—a majority of whom it is known have ever been loyal to the old flag,—and to cut off the chief, if not almost only, rebel dependence for a supply of beef.

A circular from "P. M. White, Major and Chief Commissary" of the rebel army has come into possession of our Government. In this circular the rebel commissary gives extracts from letters from the commissary departments of Joe Johnston and Beauregard's armies, urging in the strongest terms possible to imagine, the necessity of sending from Florida, all the cattle that can be obtained; one of the latter stating that "all other sources are exhausted, and we [the rebels] are now dependent upon your State [Florida] for beef for the army." This was in October last. Two of the many extracts, he gives are these:

Major Milles, of Savannah, on October 19th, says: "I assure you, Major, that the stock of bacon and beef for the armies of the Confederate States is now exhausted; and we must depend entirely upon what we may gather weekly. Starvation stares the army in the face! The handwriting is on the wall."

On the 26th October, he says: "From the best information I have the resources of food (meat) of both the Tennessee and Virginia armies are exhausted. This remark now applies with equal force to South Carolina and Georgia, and the army must henceforth depend upon the energy of the purchasing Commissaries, through their daily or weekly collections. I have exhausted the best cattle, and am now obliged to kill stock cattle."

"Major" White then continues to urge his plea as follows: Now, two large armies look almost solely to Florida to supply one entire article of subsistence. The entire surplus of this year's crop of bacon throughout the Confederacy, even when husbanded with the utmost economy, will be inadequate to the demands of the Government. This makes it the duty of every man to economize as much as possible—to sell not a pound to any one else, while there is any danger of our army suffering, and to pledge to schedule his entire surplus—bacon, beef, sugar and syrup—to the Government. I solemnly believe our cause is hopeless, unless our people can be brought to this point.

I have thought it my duty to address this confidential circular to the principal men in the various sections of the State, and invoke their aid and co-operation with the Purchasing Commissaries and Government Agents in their districts in inaugurating and putting into operation some system by which our armies can be more properly supplied; and all of our resources, which are necessary, secured to the Government. The appeals to me are more and more urgent every day. The pressure upon our State is very great. Should she now respond to the call made upon her resources, as she has upon the bloodiest battle-fields of the war, the measure of her glory will be full. But if we withhold our supplies, we will cripple our army, and render it impossible for them to advance, after achieving the most signal victories. The people at home must put themselves upon a war footing. They must sow and plant and gather for the Government. Then, and not till then, will the bright rays of peace break through the clouds of war which overhang us.

P. W. WHITE, Major and Chief Commissary.  
P. S.—You are especially requested not to allow this circular to go out of your possession, but to read it to such persons as you know to be true and prudent, and begin the contemplated work immediately.

With these facts before them, the Federal authorities determined very properly to repossess the State of Florida, and cut off the beef supplies of that State to two rebel armies.

Before starting on his expedition General GILMORE issued the following order: HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, (S. C.) Jan. 31, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the Presidential proclamation of pardon and amnesty, given at Washington on the 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in pursuance of instructions received from the President of the United States, Major John Hay, Assistant Adjutant General, will proceed to Fernandina, Florida, and other convenient points in that State, for the purpose of extending to the citizens of the State of Florida an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of that proclamation by offering for their signature the oath of allegiance therein prescribed, and by issuing to all those subscribing to said oath certificates entitling them to the benefits of the proclamation. Fugitive citizens of the State of Florida within the limits of this Department will have an opportunity to subscribe to the same oath and secure certificates in the office of the Post Commander at Hilton Head, South Carolina.

By command of Maj. GEN. Q. A. GILMORE. Ed. W. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General. At our latest accounts BEAUREGARD was at Tallahassee, the Capital of the State with about 15,000 troops, for the purpose of obstructing the further progress of General GILMORE, whose force is about the same number.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

Causes decided since the 18th instant, and not heretofore reported, viz:

Richmond and Lexington turnpike company vs Rogers, Fayette; affirmed.

MONDAY, Feb. 22d, 1864.

ORDERS.

Commonwealth vs Turner, Madison; to be docketed for Tuesday, 14th June next, by consent of parties.

Stephens et al vs Benton et al, Kenton; motion by appellants to set aside judgment for costs.

Crawford's ex'r vs Thompson et al, Scott; response to petition for rehearing filed.

Smith vs Robinson et al, Louisville Chancery; affidavit filed and warrant order awarded.

Smith vs Cope et al, Louisville Chancery; affidavit filed and warrant order awarded.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hornsbey vs Landenburg, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Hornsbey et al vs Swift, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Stephens et al vs Benton et al, Kenton; motion to correct taxation of costs sustained.

Crawford's ex'r vs Thompson et al, Scott; petition for rehearing overruled.

Nicholls vs Cornwell, Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed.

Crosthair vs Hall's ex'r, Harrison—argued by A. H. Ward for appellant, and cause submitted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thomas vs Maupin, &c., Montgomery; affirmed.

Alexander and ux vs Stillwell's adm'r &c., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Stano vs Nancy Stillwell, &c., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Brookridge's ex'r, &c., vs Grayson's devts. Lou. Ch'y; reversed on original and cross appeal.

Brookridge's ex'r vs assignees U. S. Bank, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

Shrader vs Phillips, &c., Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

ORDERS.

Cowgill vs McDonald, &c., Fulton; motion to dismiss appeal; failure to file record in time prescribed by law.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dahony vs Hord & Co., Scott; affirmed.

ORDERS.

McDonald &c. vs Cowgill, Fulton; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

Nicholls, &c. vs Cornwell, &c., Jefferson; petition for rehearing overruled.

Durant vs Murphy et al, turnpike road company, Mason; time extended till the first day of the next term to file petition for rehearing.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dillin & Brown vs Garnett, Boyle; affirmed.

Gulletta &c., vs Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. Clarke; upon original appeal judgment affirmed.

Upon cross appeal of Seymour and Clark vs Bingham, the judgment is reversed.

Boyd's cross appeal is dismissed.

Bingham vs Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co., Clarke; affirmed.

Sayer vs Lou. Un. Ben. Association, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

Howard vs Glass; Scott; reversed.

Wallace vs Sharp, &c., Christian; affirmed on original and cross appeal.

ORDERS.

Francis vs Smith, &c., Lou. Ch'y; petition for modification of mandate filed.

Alexander, &c., vs Stillwell's adm'r &c., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Same vs Nancy Stillwell, &c., Lou. Ch'y; Motion by appellants to extend time to file petitions for rehearing.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

ORDERS.

Shrader, &c. vs Phillips, &c., Lou. Ch'y; time extended until first day of next term to file petition for rehearing.

Francis vs Smith, Lou. Ch'y; petition for modification of mandate sustained.

Alexander et ux vs Stillwell's adm'r, Lou. Ch'y; Same vs Nancy Stillwell, &c., Lou. Ch'y; time extended for fifteen days to file petition for rehearing.

Flintpatrick, &c. vs Ribelin, Montgomery; time extended until 6th day of June next to file petition for rehearing.

MONDAY, Feb. 29.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Walden vs Treadway, Montgomery; affirmed.

Lynam vs Hunt, &c., Bath; affirmed.

Sheen vs Withers's heirs, Hardin; affirmed.

Sayre & Co. vs Lambden & Hidden Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Commonwealth vs Bookner, &c., Warren; affirmed.

Benton vs Dupuy, &c., Fleming; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hughart, &c. vs Bourne, &c., Montgomery; opinion, &c., modified.

Northern Bank of Kentucky vs Keiser, &c., Fayette; re-argument ordered.

Holeman, &c. vs Landes, &c., Christian; response to petition for rehearing delivered, and rehearing granted to Rawlin's ex'r.

Hutti vs Fillion, Lou. Ch'y; rehearing granted.

Walker's adm'r vs Proctor, &c., Fleming; Same vs Same, No. 2; motion to dismiss appeals overruled.

Mercer vs Caldwell, Graves; affidavit filed warning order awarded.

Court adjourned until Court in course.

HAMILTON vs. Barnes, White & Co., Appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court.

This suit was brought by Barnes, White & Co., who were bankers, to correct a mistake in a settlement with George Hamilton, who kept an account with them. The mistake arose in transferring the balance due by appellant from one month to another. Motion was made by Hamilton for further time to answer, and also for a continuance; both motions were overruled.

This Court sustains the Court below, in thus refusing to grant the motions; because it appears from the evidence that there was no substantial defense, and it was a mere desire to delay, on the part of Hamilton.

1. Although the Code requires the verdict to be written, and signed by the foreman, and that judgment must be entered by the clerk in conformity therewith; yet there is no provision requiring the clerk to record a literal copy of the verdict. If the verdict was not written and signed, that fact can only be made to appear by a proper bill of exceptions. There is no such bill in this case.

2. There is nothing to show that the paper copied and sent up on certiorari was the final verdict in the case. The copy of a paper purporting to be the written verdict cannot be received by this Court, to vitiate the record.

The judgment was affirmed.

Richard Apperson for Appellants; Thos. Turner for Appellees.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Hornsbey vs Landenburg, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Hornsbey et al vs Swift, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Stephens et al vs Benton et al, Kenton; motion to correct taxation of costs sustained.

Crawford's ex'r vs Thompson et al, Scott; petition for rehearing overruled.

Nicholls vs Cornwell, Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed.

Crosthair vs Hall's ex'r, Harrison—argued by A. H. Ward for appellant, and cause submitted.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thomas vs Maupin, &c., Montgomery; affirmed.

Alexander and ux vs Stillwell's adm'r &c., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Stano vs Nancy Stillwell, &c., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Brookridge's ex'r, &c., vs Grayson's devts. Lou. Ch'y; reversed on original and cross appeal.

Brookridge's ex'r vs assignees U. S. Bank, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

Shrader vs Phillips, &c., Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

ORDERS.

Cowgill vs McDonald, &c., Fulton; motion to dismiss appeal; failure to file record in time prescribed by law.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dahony vs Hord & Co., Scott; affirmed.

ORDERS.

McDonald &c. vs Cowgill, Fulton; motion to dismiss appeal overruled.

Nicholls, &c. vs Cornwell, &c., Jefferson; petition for rehearing overruled.

Durant vs Murphy et al, turnpike road company, Mason; time extended till the first day of the next term to file petition for rehearing.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Dillin & Brown vs Garnett, Boyle; affirmed.

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ORDERS.

Francis vs Smith, &c., Lou. Ch'y; petition for modification of mandate filed.

Alexander, &c., vs Stillwell's adm'r &c., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Same vs Nancy Stillwell, &c., Lou. Ch'y; Motion by appellants to extend time to file petitions for rehearing.

SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

ORDERS.

Shrader, &c. vs Phillips, &c., Lou. Ch'y; time extended until first day of next term to file petition for rehearing.

Francis vs Smith, Lou. Ch'y; petition for modification of mandate sustained.

Alexander et ux vs Stillwell's adm'r, Lou. Ch'y; Same vs Nancy Stillwell, &c., Lou. Ch'y; time extended for fifteen days to file petition for rehearing.

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Sayre & Co. vs Lambden & Hidden Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Commonwealth vs Bookner, &c., Warren; affirmed.

Benton vs Dupuy, &c., Fleming; reversed.

ORDERS.

Hughart, &c. vs Bourne, &c., Montgomery; opinion, &c., modified.

Northern Bank of Kentucky vs Keiser, &c., Fayette; re-argument ordered.

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Hutti vs Fillion, Lou. Ch'y; rehearing granted.

Walker's adm'r vs Proctor, &c., Fleming; Same vs Same, No. 2; motion to dismiss appeals overruled.

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This Court sustains the Court below, in thus refusing to grant the motions; because it appears from the evidence that there was no substantial defense, and it was a mere desire to delay, on the part of Hamilton.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.</

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1864

**NEW GOODS.**—See advertisement of Messrs Gray & Saffell, who are now receiving their Spring Stock of Goods. They invite every body to call. Do so.

The National House of Representatives, on the 28th February, passed a bill authorizing loyal States under certain restrictions, to recruit in the States in rebellion, and thus fill their quotas, with white or black volunteers.

Sixty-three of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature held a caucus on the evening of the 25th February, and unanimously nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-election.

Brigadier General Hobson has returned to his position as commandant of the Military District of Southwestern Kentucky. His headquarters have been established at Cave City, the most eligible point for easy and rapid communication with all parts of the district.

From Gen. Hobson's known activity and promptness, guerrilla raids and marauding will find an uphill business in his district.

The Forty-fifth Kentucky Infantry, Col. Brown, has been ordered to Owen county to look after the rebels and guerrillas of that county. We understand the regiment will be stationed there for some time.

On the evening of the 25th February, John Wesley Owen, of Jefferson county, committed suicide by blowing his brains out. Though a cripple, he had killed three men, at different times; and in each case managed to escape on the plea of self-defense.

## Franklin Circuit Court—Important Cases.

The two cases of the Commonwealth vs. Thos. S. Page and his Sureties on his official bond, and the cases against various Sheriffs, arising out of Page's defection, are now up before the Franklin Circuit Court. Various questions of law have been brought before the Court by demurrer. Amongst the questions involved one is, whether Page's sureties and the sureties of some of the Sheriffs can plead against the Commonwealth the limitation of seven years, prescribed in the Revised Statutes, in regard to actions against those who are sureties in "obligations or contracts." This argument will be continued to-day.

**OWEN LOVELLOY AND S. C. POMEROY** are using their Congressional franchises to distribute secret circulars and pamphlets, to show that Mr. Lincoln is not the man they desire to be next President. He is, they say, "too much given to compromise." He is not a radical; and if re-elected, he may, to secure the crushing of the rebellion, compromise some point of policy which will defeat some scheme the radicals desire to carry out. We can assure Senator POMEROY and Representative LOVELLOY, that the hostility of such radicals as they are, is the best recommendation to the confidence of the people that Mr. LINCOLN could have, or that he could desire.

## Very Unjustifiable.

Many persons, taking the exaggerated reports of the doings of the late Emancipation Convention, as given in the Journal, are blatant in their denunciation of Mr. LINCOLN for every radical sentiment uttered, or reported as uttered, by members of the convention. Now, the truth of the matter is, that all the radical talk on the occasion was by persons opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, and who are, principally at least, for Gen. FREMONT, who has been retired from service by the President. This fact is well known; but it suits the taste of a certain class to misrepresent the President, and hold him accountable for every thing that does not agree with their ideas of things.

A convention assembled at Louisville last week, to consider the proper measures necessary to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, so as to have at all seasons of the year a sufficient state of water. The body was not very full; and no definite mode was agreed upon. May or Kaye, of Louisville, presided. The following gentlemen constitute an Executive Committee on the subject. We presume they will perfect some mode of procedure, to obtain a from Congress an appropriation of some five to six millions of dollars for the object. George A. Thurston, Pittsburg, Chairman; James E. Wharton, Parkersburg; George Graham, Cincinnati; George Stealy, Louisville; and M. A. Lawrence, Evansville.

A circular letter to the District Attorneys has been issued from the Attorney General's Office, setting forth that many persons against whom criminal indictments or against whose property proceedings under the confiscation law is pending in the courts of the United States growing out of their participation in the existing rebellion, have in good faith taken the oath prescribed by the President's proclamation of December last, and have therefore entitled themselves to the full pardon and restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and where rights of third parties have intervened, which the proclamation offers and secures. The President has accordingly directed instructions to be issued to the District Attorneys to discontinue such proceedings. Where it is satisfactorily shown that the oath of allegiance has been taken in good faith, it is not necessary that a certificate of pardon signed by the President shall be procured, as the President would find it impossible to sign so many papers.

## Border Slave States' Emancipation Convention.

On the 22d of February, in pursuance of a previous notice published, a number of persons assembled at Louisville, as delegates to a Border Slave States' Emancipation Convention. The assembly organized by the election and appointment of the following gentlemen:

**President**—W. P. Thomasson, of Kentucky.

**Vice Presidents**—M. M. Bryan, Tennessee; F. H. Wolfe, Arkansas; J. S. Nixon, Kentucky; General McNeil, Missouri.

**Secretaries**—J. T. Fowler, Tennessee; Jas. Taussig, Missouri; J. W. Campbell, Kentucky; Major Lucien J. Barnes, Arkansas.

**Committee on Resolutions**—Arkansas: H. H. Wolf and L. J. Barnes.

Tennessee: R. Farquharson, Wm. Wines, J. S. Fowler.

Kentucky: Jas. Speed, Geo. D. Blakey, B. F. Sanford.

Missouri: Col. Morse, A. Nichols, J. F. Hume.

On the second day of the meeting, there was, from the various reports published in Louisville and Cincinnati papers, considerable noise and confusion, proceeding principally from the extreme radical element from Missouri. But the more politic and prudent portion of the convention finally shaped matters, in a great measure, to suit themselves.

The labors of the convention produced the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the unity of this country with the present republican form of Government, State and National must be preserved, and the rebellion suppressed.

2. That slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion; that we can see no hope of permanent peace until the principles of freedom announced in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, are carried into practice. The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not is no longer exclusively a State but a National one. It is, therefore, proper that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom to every human being within its jurisdiction. Such a guarantee of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States, as that of Republican form of government to each State.

3. The Government has the constitutional right to command the services of every man, no matter what his color or condition, whether bond or free. The master can not interpose his right between the man and the Government, and we are in favor of enlisting and enrolling all alike.

4. That during a rebellion, the President, in the exercise of the war power, has full and ample authority to free all the slaves in the rebellious districts, and they are hereby invested irrevocably with all the rights of freemen, and in the present rebellion he ought to exercise this power to its full extent.

5. That with the effects of the President's amnesty proclamation before us, we declare that, in our opinion, the same has been injurious to the Union cause, and in its operation within the districts to which it specially applies, humiliating and unjust to loyal men, by placing them upon the same footing with rebels, and we would, therefore, urge its recall or suspension until armed rebellion is wholly crushed.

6. That the Slave State Freedom Convention be permanently organized, by the formation of an Executive Committee of one member and one alternate member from each of the slave States, for the purpose of carrying out its principles, and that the delegations from each State represented in this convention appoint the members of said committee.

7. That we declare ourselves favorable to such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as shall make the President's election for one term only.

## Kentucky State Organization.

On the afternoon of the 22d, the Kentucky delegates held a separate meeting and proceeded to form a State organization. The following resolutions were adopted:

**RESOLUTIONS.**  
First—That the unity of this country, with the present republican form of government must be preserved and the rebellion suppressed.

Second—That slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion; that we can see no hope of permanent peace until the principles of freedom announced in our constitutions are carried into practice.

Third—The question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not, is not longer a State but a National one; it is therefore proper that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure freedom for every human being—such a guarantee of individual freedom is as necessary in the Constitution of the United States as that of a republican form of government to each State. In framing such a provision the claims of loyal owners in loyal communities ought to be considered.

Fourth—The Government has the constitutional right to command the services of every man, no matter what his color or condition, whether bond or free. The master can not interpose his right between the man and his Government.

On the 23d they held another meeting, and adopted the following

## CALL FOR A STATE CONVENTION.

Whereas, A National Convention of the friends of the Union and Emancipation has been called to meet at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on the 7th day of June, 1864, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, therefore, That we call upon all our friends in Kentucky who are in favor of the suppression of the present rebellion, of the eradication of its great cause—slavery—throughout the land, and of the restoration of the Union upon the firm and permanent basis of universal freedom, to meet by their delegates in State convention at Louisville, on Tuesday, the 9th day of May, 1864, for the purpose of appointing the delegates from Kentucky to the National Convention, and to nominate eleven candidates for electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That, ignoring all former party distinctions, one vote in convention be allowed to each county for every five hundred votes cast in the aggregate at the Presidential election of 1860, and one for every fraction of two hundred and fifty.

And appointed the following named gentlemen as the State Executive Central Committee:

James Speed, Chairman, Lewis N. Dembitz, John Tompkins, Louisville; C. F. Beyland, Newport; H. Cummings, C. A. Preston, Covington; Thos. C. Calvert, Geo. D. Blakey, Bowlinggreen; Perry S. Layton, Clarksville.

Yesterday was the first day of Spring, and the clerk of the weather celebrated the occasion by robbing all Nature in snowy-white habiliments.

In Louisville, on the 25th February, J. M. Hester, of Graves county sold his crop (six hogheads) of tobacco, at \$32 41 per hundred pounds. On the same day a hoghead sold at \$33 25; and another at \$50, per hundred pounds.

On the 29th ultimo, the United States Senate confirmed Gen. U. S. Grant, as Major General, and Gen. Meade, Major General, and Thomas as Brigadier General, in the regular army. Gens. PLEASANTON and WARREN were confirmed Major Generals of volunteers. Many appointments of less general interest were also ratified.

Up to the 29th ultimo, all was quiet in Gen. Thomas's front. The Federal forces still held Tunnel Hill, and the rebels Dalton. From Gen. Schofield's Department we learn that the Federal troops occupy Morris-town; and that Longstreet is still retreating, on both sides of the Holston river.

A State convention of the Union party of Maryland, met at Baltimore, on the 22d February, to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention, to assemble in June next, in Baltimore, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The delegates were instructed that Mr. Lincoln was the decided choice of Maryland. This will be hard upon Winter Davis and other radical politicians, who are getting very bitter toward the President.

There is a report by way of New York, that Gen. Seymour, who was in command of the troops in Florida, permitted himself to be surprised on the 20th, near Sanderson, and the Federal troops were defeated, and fell back to Jacksonville.

The Nashville papers, from information from Gen. Grant's headquarters, discredit the report.

Richmond papers up to the 20th were received at Fortress Monroe yesterday. These contain no report of a great rebel victory, or any kind of a victory. A dispatch dated Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 26th, says our forces had retreated to Jacksonville, and mention a rebel officer who was killed in some engagement, but no reference is made to an event such as we have had reported via New York. The latter speaks of the disaster as having occurred on the afternoon of the 20th.

The silence of the rebel press on this subject cannot be explained, except upon the ground that no disaster occurred. If the rebels had gained the advantages indicated by the New York rumors, they would not only have reported it, but blazoned it abroad and talked about it, unless they have very recently changed their policy regarding matters. We may at least doubt the reliability of the New York rumors.

The rebel papers contain a speech, recently made at Atlanta, Georgia, by Howell Cobb. He fully sustains the deplorable condition of the insurrectionary States and rebel army, resulting from scarcity of food, as set forth in the circular of the rebel commissary White, portions of which we give in another column. Cobb storms and appeals to the people to bring in food; and threatens, in the most awful manner, what he will do, if the citizens of Georgia, etc., do not voluntarily bring forward food for the troops. His speech is instructive, but we have no space to-day to comment upon it.

One point at which he aims is the same that White promulgates all through his circular; to-wit: that it is the duty of those who do not go into the army themselves, "to sow and gather for the government;" to sell nothing but to the government—that is, their neighbors and the "poor white trash," may starve, but all their surplus products must be had by the government. Truly the South have got their rights with a vengeance.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has been appointed to the command of the rebel army in Western Virginia. On the announcement of the fact he made a speech to the remnant of the Kentucky brigade with him, in the course of which, as reported by a rebel paper, he said:

He had been ordered, without his own seeking or solicitation, to the command of the Department of Western Virginia, and he considered it no departure from the rules of military decorum to say that he had made every effort to obtain permission for this brigade to go with him. He had hopes that he would succeed. It would be a thorny path they would have to travel, beset with dangers and hardships, but then they would be nearer their homes, with a chance once more to regain them. He alluded to the time when they left Kentucky, driven from a state of neutrality, and they knew the only condition on which they could return. He would not insult the young men by asking them what course they would pursue; but to married men, like himself, who had not seen their homes nor wives for nearly three years, they might think it hard. It was hard, very hard, but not so hard as to be deprived of their personal liberties, and to lose all the honor and fame won by their heroic bravery, by returning and throwing their leoprous bodies into the arms of women, who might love, but could not respect, them for such unworthy conduct. The shades of the martyred heroes would rise and pour out their maledictions on all such.

The reader will be struck with the fact that the arch traitor thus publicly acknowledges the fact the wives and homes of himself and his co-traitors, are protected by the people they are for destroying. It is time that these scoundrels had their families sent to them; and the eyes of loyal people, whose husbands, sons, brothers and friends are in the Union army, were no longer annoyed and insulted by their presence among us.

Jo Daviess county, Illinois, has had a splendid sword manufactured, at the cost of one thousand dollars, as a present to Gen. U. S. Grant.

The joint resolutions reviving the grade of Lieutenant General in the Federal army, has passed both Houses of Congress, the House having agreed to the Senate's amendment which struck out the name of Gen. Grant, leaving the selection to the President. It is understood that Gen. Grant will be the appointee.

The Union Convention of Indiana, which assembled on the 22d February, at Indianapolis, nominated O. H. Morton, Lieutenant Governor, and acting Executive of the State, as their candidate for Governor. Resolutions were passed unanimously recommending Mr. Lincoln for re-election. The Convention was a very large assembly; and every part of the State numerously represented.

**Death of Mrs. William Henry Harrison.**  
Mrs. HARRISON, the relict of President HARRISON, died on Thursday, February 25, 1864, at her residence at North Bend, aged 88 years and 7 months. She was buried on the 28th.

The Cincinnati Gazette accompanies the announcement of the event with the annexed remarks:

A mother in Israel has departed—another of those pioneers who are passing away—nearly all gone, and of whom it may soon be said, "They are all gathered to their fathers." Coming generations will reap the fruit of their labors; but their faces will be seen no more.

Mrs. Harrison was the daughter of John Cleves Symmes, the original purchaser of the Miami country. She was married to the Hon. Capt. Harrison, who commanded Fort Washington, soon after the departure of Gen. Wayne for the Atlantic States, probably in 1795. She had, therefore, been forty-five years married when her husband, then President of the United States, died, and more than twenty years since, a widow. What a varied life of trial and experience was that, which, beginning as a pioneer child in the Miami country in 1789, has lived seventy-four years since, and sixty-five a wife and widow. But Mrs. Harrison's life comprehended vastly more than this. She was with her husband as he passed through all the stations of civil and of military career. She married him as Capt. Harrison. She saw him as General and Commander-in-Chief, Member of Congress, Senator, Governor, and President. She was with him in prosperity and adversity, for they were compelled to see, in various ways, not a little of adversity.

In this long career, Mrs. Harrison never failed in any Christian duty. Perhaps, her most distinct trait of character, in relation to that public life, in which her husband and family were so much called to act, was her want of any love of show, or inordinate ambition. To all the allurements of public life, she was indifferent; but quietly pursued the humble, discrete, self-denying offices of a Christian woman. In fact, Mrs. Harrison was a pious, devoted, benevolent Christian, pursuing the duties of the Christian life with exemplary fidelity. Her character is summed up in a paragraph, from Howe's "Ohio." "She is distinguished for her benevolence and her piety; all who know her view her with esteem and affection; and her whole course through life, in all its relations, has been characterized by those qualifications that complete the character of an accomplished matron."

When such a matron, who has seen husband, children and even grand children descend before her to the grave, shall depart full of grace, and leaving her fruits behind, who shall lament? The aged trunk has fallen, but the spirit has gone to God, who gave it. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

## Extension of Bounties.

**HEAD-QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, LEXINGTON, JANUARY 20, 1864.**  
The time for paying bounties of three hundred dollars (\$300) for New Recruits and four hundred dollars (\$400) for Veteran Recruits, has been extended to MARCH 1ST, 1864.

**THOS. H. MOORE,**  
Capt. and Prov. Mar. 7th Dis. Ky.  
Feb. 1, 1864—1m.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "YEOMAN" PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in the city of Frankfort has been reopened, and is now in charge of an experienced Printer, who is prepared to do all kinds of

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

at short notice and on reasonable terms. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. All orders for printing left at the Journal office, Louisville, will receive prompt attention.  
D. O. BARRETT, Agent.  
March 2, 1864—2t.

## GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of  
**DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.**  
We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.  
Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.  
Call and see for yourselves.  
GRAY & SAFFELL.

## CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.  
March 2, 1864—1t. GRAY & SAFFELL.

**LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.**  
JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by  
S. C. BULL, Bookseller.  
January 28, 1864.

## THE COMMONWEALTH, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves? Address,  
A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

## HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Frankfort, Feb. 10, 1864.

**GENERAL ORDERS,**

No. 2.

For the information of all concerned.

It is hereby announced, according to instructions received from the War Department, that,

To any non commissioned officer, private, or citizen who will present to any Provost Marshal, or authorized recruiting officer, an accepted recruit, who can be shown to have served at least nine months and has been discharged, the sum of \$25 will be paid.

And for an accepted recruit, without such qualification, the sum of \$15 will be paid.

Should the recruit be presented to a recruiting officer (not a Provost Marshal) the certificate of the U. S. Mustering officer will be required, that he has been duly mustered into the service of the United States before the premium can be paid.

By order of the Governor:

JOHN BOYLE,

Adjutant General of Ky.  
Feb. 10, 1864—1w.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.  
December 25, 1863—1t.

## METCALFE'S REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10, 1863.

On the 23d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.  
I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers.

"A. HENRY THURSTON,  
"Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBER,"

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES,  
"Major and Provost Marshal General."

## Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. B. DILLIN,  
Per WILL S. HALL,  
Surveyor of Customs.

## A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."

"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I, by hand-bill, this day offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension of ALECK BURKE; and of \$50 each, for the apprehension of JOHN ANDERSON, AB. BRIDGFORD, and WM. JOHNSON, who escaped from the jail of Franklin county, on the night of the 23d of Feb. 1864; and whereas, the Governor has offered a reward for the apprehension of said persons; now all persons are hereby notified that I am no longer responsible for, and will not pay the rewards, or either of them offered by me.

H. B. MILLER, J. F. C.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 24, 1864.

## Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.

TAKEN up as a stray, by James Gloro, living about three miles northwest of Frankfort, on the waters of North Benson, ONE STEER, three years old next Spring, black on the sides, with white face, belly and back, both hind legs white as high as the knees, no other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to ten dollars by Elijah Gloro, a housekeeper of Franklin county, before the undersigned, a trustee of the peace for said county, this 21st day of January, 1864.  
G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.  
Jan. 23, 1864—3tw&3tw.

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HEMING & QUINN is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. All accounts with said firm must be settled immediately.

Apply to either party.

HEMING & QUINN.

Frankfort, Feb. 1, 1864—2m.

## NOTICE.

Messrs. John Blackburn, Jesse Blackburn, Richard Boatwright, Mary Ann Boatwright, Nancy Jane Blackburn, Martha Blackburn, Dicy Hambricks, & Wm. Hambricks, her husband: TAKE notice, that at the April term of the County Court for Madison county, held on the 1st Monday in April, 1864, at the Court house in Richmond, Ky., we will apply to said court for the appointment of three commissioners competent and impartial, to make a division and conveyance with a due regard to justice and fairness to all parties concerned, of the land upon which James Blackburn resided at his death, and which he died possessed of, supposed to contain about two hundred and sixty acres, and lying in Madison county, Ky.

Given under our hands, this 23d day of February, 1864.

MADISON PRATHER.

SUSAN PRATHER.

March 8, 1864—w3t.

## U. S. Marshal's Notice.

BY ORDER OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Kentucky District at Louisville, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, March 9th, 1864, about 2 o'clock P. M. lease at public auction, before the Court house door, in the town of Versailles, Ky., to the highest and best bidder, the several hundred and forty acres of land attached in the case of the U. S. vs. Hart Gibson, until the 1st day of March, 1865. The lessee will be required to give bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk of said Court, on the 1st day of March, 1865.

W. A. MERKWEATHER, U. S. M.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$500 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 12, 1864-w4w3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Whereas, it has been represented to me that LEWIS BAKER under an indictment in the Breckinridge Circuit Court for the murder of Davis E. Crawford, has made his escape from the Hardinburg jail of said county, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Lewis Baker, and his delivery to the jailer of Breckinridge county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 11th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
Said Baker is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, light hair, fair skin, grey eyes, and has very little to say to any one.  
Jan. 11, 1864-w4w3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$750 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN MULLINS, MICHAEL RICHARDS, and BAL DANIELS, (alias Bal Jones) did on the 10th of October, 1863, murder the Edwards, of Adair county, and that the said murderers are now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of each of said murderers, and their delivery to the jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTIONS.**  
John Mullins is a low, heavy set man, with a scar on one of his cheeks, and is now going at large.  
Michael Richards is a dark skin, black eyed man, slender, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.  
Bal Daniels, alias Bal Jones, is a large, light haired, light eyed, ruffian looking man, near 6 feet high, weighs 170 or 180 pounds. All profess to be Tennessee refugees.  
Nov. 27, 1863-w4w3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that a negro man named BOB, the property of Thomas Harris, was sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December next, for the murder of John Harris, who has made his escape from the Union county jail, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said BOB, and his delivery to the jailer of Union county within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of Nov., A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
BOB is about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, dark color, compactly built, left handed, and weighs about 160 pounds.  
Nov. 17, 1863-w4w3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$500 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that, on the 30th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West Point to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
The two men were both young men, and one about 18 or 20 years old, of slender make; the other 20 or 22 years old, heavy set; both with light hair, the oldest one with long sandy beard.  
Nov. 6, 1863-w4w3m.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.**  
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
[L. S.] **IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have set my hand the day and year above written.  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.  
JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent.  
Frankfort, March 22, 1863-1f.

**MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL** will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.  
**TERMS.**—Per Session of five months, \$10.  
July 22, 1863-1f.

**HOUSE AND LOT**  
**For Sale.**  
I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.  
A. G. CAMMACK.  
October 7th, 1863-1f.

**Kentucky Central Railroad!**  
**WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.**  
THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!  
**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.**  
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 a. m. and 1:10 p. m.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m.

**ONE PASSENGER TRAIN**  
Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:35 a. m.  
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 p. m.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.  
**LEAVE NICHOLASVILLE 12:20 P. M.**  
Covington 1:10 p. m. Chicago 9:00 a. m. Cincinnati 7:00 p. m. St. Louis 10:40 a. m. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 p. m., having time for supper at Cincinnati.  
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 p. m. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train!  
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
Nov. 30, 1863-1f. Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION**  
OF THE  
**Liverpool and London Fire & Life Insurance Company,**  
On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

**NAME AND LOCATION.**  
The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.  
**CAPITAL.**  
The amount of the Capital Stock, is, authorized, \$10,000,000 00  
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

**ASSETS.**  
1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$262,541 76  
2. Real estate unincumbered, 130,000 00  
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying, 685,400 00  
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,942 69  
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:  
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 46,098 00  
7. All other securities, 49,383 23

**LIABILITIES.**  
1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.  
2. Losses unadjusted and Leases in suspense, waiting for further proof, \$73,140 25  
3. All other claims against the Company—none.  
Total Liabilities, \$73,140 25  
Total assets of the Company \$11,227,027 08

**STATE OF NEW YORK,**  
City and County of New York, ss.  
Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.  
HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chm.  
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.  
[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,  
Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

**Auditor's Office, Ky.,**  
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.  
[L. S.] my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year above written.  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.  
No. 102—Renewal.

**Auditor's Office, Ky.,**  
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.  
**THIS IS TO CERTIFY,** That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at the office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.  
[L. S.] **IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have set my hand the day and year above written.  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.  
JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent.  
March 25, 1863-2w.

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of GANNELL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb. 21st.

**Vacant Lot In South Frankfort**  
**FOR SALE.**  
I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half squares from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.  
Mas. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.  
Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-1f.

**NOW READY!**  
THE Third Volume of METCALFE'S KENTUCKY REPORTS of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals, containing Decisions of the Summer and Winter Terms 1860 and Summer and Winter Terms 1861.  
Price, per copy, \$5 00.  
For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller, Frankfort, June 16, 1862-1f. [Yeoman copy.]

**H. SAMUEL,**  
**CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.**  
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to  
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.  
Feb. 8, 1860.

**ESTABLISHED 1760.**  
**PETER LORILLARD,**  
**Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,**  
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,  
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)  
WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:  
BROWN SNUFF,  
Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia,  
Fine Rappes, Coarse Rappes, Nachitoches,  
American Gentlemen, Copenhagen,  
YELLOW SNUFF,  
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,  
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,  
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.  
**TOBACCO.**  
Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking,  
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,  
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,  
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canaster,  
Nos. 1 & 2 Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish,  
mixed, Granulated.  
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.  
April 24, 1863-1y.

**THE BEST**  
IS  
**THE CHEAPEST!**  
INSURE WITH THE  
**AEUNA**  
HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.  
2. BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dispatch and accuracy.  
3. LOSSES always met with promptness and complete justice.

**NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864.**  
**\$3,002,556 39.**

4. THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the AEUNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.  
5. 16,000 Less Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!  
6. THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

7. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.  
8. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones. Able and superior commercial advantages afforded.

**Policies Issued without Delay.**  
J. M. MILLS, Agent.  
February 2, 1864-3m.

**FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**  
WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, I will sell my entire stock of Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASEKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.  
We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.  
Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to  
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,  
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.  
August 26, 1863-w4w1y.

**FAMILY DYE COLORS.**  
Patented October 13, 1863.  
Black, Black for Silk, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Dark Blue, Maroon, Orange, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Soft Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Yellow, Yellow for Silk, and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.  
For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.  
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.  
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.  
For further information in dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by  
HOWE & STEVENS,  
260 Broadway, Boston.  
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
Nov. 25, 1863-w1y.

**WEITZEL & BERBERICH,**  
**MERCHANT TAILORS.**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and nearest to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-1f.

**Military Furnisher!**  
**GEORGE W. POHLMAN,**  
No. 102 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI, O.  
[Established 1851.]  
OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.  
January 26, 1863.

**RODMAN & BLACKBURN.**  
ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING ADDITIONS to their stock of  
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,  
That they are selling  
LOW FOR CASH.  
And they will exchange goods for WOOL, LINSEY, JEANS, SOCKS, &c., &c.  
Nov. 15, 1863-1m.

**THE TENTH SESSION**  
OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on  
Monday, January 25, 1864,  
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.  
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.  
Jan. 23, 1864.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.  
J. N. CRUTCHER.  
P. S.—Mr. CRUTCHER will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.  
Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862-May 14-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of January, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JOHN. He is about 20 years of age, weighs about 175 pounds, very bright mulatto, about 6 feet high. Says he belongs to John W. Holway, of Scott county, Virginia.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
J. N. CRUTCHER.  
Feb. 6, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 23d day of January, 1864, a negro man calling himself NERO. He is of a yellow color, near 6 feet high, 37 years of age, weighs about 180 pounds. Says he belongs to Malcom Miller, of Madison county, Ky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
Jan. 14, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Madison county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself REUBEN. He is about 6 feet 11 inches high, 23 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to William Wallace, of Anderson county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
THO. FRANCIS, J. M. C.  
Jan. 18, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODFORD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself CLAGGETT. He is about 20 years of age, dark copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Henry Driest, of Washington, Maryland.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.  
Jan. 22, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WOODFORD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself SAM DORSEY. He is about 19 years old, black color, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to John Carroll, of Baltimore.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
LEE ATWELL, J. W. C.  
Jan. 22, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, on the 12th of Dec., 1863, a negro man calling himself REUBEN. He is about 6 feet 11 inches high, 23 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to William Wallace, of Anderson county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
THO. FRANCIS, J. M. C.  
Jan. 18, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Adair county, as a runaway slave, on the 30th of December, 1863, a negro man named JAMES. He is about 20 years of age, black color, sprightly built, and claims to be the property of James Williams, of Smith county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. T. SMYTH, J. A. C.  
Jan. 7th, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
ON the 30th day of December, 1863, a negro boy calling himself MITCHELL, was committed to the Monroe county jail, as a runaway slave. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, weighs about 135 pounds, light color, heavy lips, shows the whites of his eyes considerably.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.  
Jan. 11, 1864-1m.

**COVE MILL FOR SALE.**  
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owensboro turnpike road. For particulars apply to  
R. C. S. FEELE,  
Frankfort.

**English and Classical School.**  
R. S. HITCHCOCK, in new order, has a notice already given, now open to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.  
Tuition, per school year, \$50 (50 one half in advance.  
Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.  
I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D., J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.  
Oct. 12, 1863-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Harrison county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.  
August 26th, 1863-1m.

**JAMES A. HARPER,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street, LEXINGTON, KY.  
H. A. HARPER, Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.  
N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.  
January 1862.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE CARROLL county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ED. WILLIAMS. He is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, light complexion, 19 years of age, had on when taken up a striped cassimere box coat, black felt hat, and gray mixed pants, and in his possession an oil cloth and blanket, marked with the letters U. S. He was taken from the steamer Prima Donna, at the wharf at Carrollton, Carroll county, Ky. Says he belongs to Park Townsend, of Huntsville, Alabama.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
DAVID OWEN, J. C. C.  
Dec. 17, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFOED. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.  
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. Says she belongs to her own name.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.  
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. Says she belongs to her own name.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.  
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BULLITT county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN CLARK. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, age not known but is young. Says he belongs to Jaz. Fitz, of Louisville.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C.  
Dec. 16, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September, 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.  
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, as a runaway slave, Dec. 12, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WILLIAM. He is about 12 years of age, black color, four feet ten inches high, and weighs 80 pounds, he had on a roundabout, and jeans pants, very much worn. Says he belongs to Wm. Hobson, of Fayette county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
H. R. MILLER, J. E. C.  
Dec. 25, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FRANKLIN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 20th day of December, 1863, a negro boy calling himself SANFORD. He is of a copper color, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighing 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Thos. Posey, of Shelby county, Kentucky; he has stated said, however, that he belongs to Mrs. Amanda Jasse, of Shelby county, and not to said Posey.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
H. R. MILLER, J. E. C.  
Dec. 31, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Nelson county, as a runaway slave, 30th day of Nov. 1863, a negro boy calling himself GEORGE. He is about 14 or 15 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, dark copper color. Says he belongs to John Anderson, living near Nashville, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
MARTIN COYLE, J. N. C.  
Dec. 25, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
COMMITTED to the jail of Lyon county, Ky., a negro woman who calls herself CHARITY TOLIVER, and who says she is free. Said negro woman was arrested as a runaway, is about five feet high, about forty-nine years of age, copper complexion, slender made, and will weigh about one hundred and fifteen pounds.  
The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.  
Dec. 19, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Adair county, as a runaway slave, on the 30th of December, 1863, a negro man named JAMES. He is about 20 years of age, black color, sprightly built, and claims to be the property of James Williams, of Smith county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. T. SMYTH, J. A. C.  
Jan. 7th, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
ON the 30th day of December, 1863, a negro boy calling himself MITCHELL, was committed to the Monroe county jail, as a runaway slave. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, weighs about 135 pounds, light color, heavy lips, shows the whites of his eyes considerably.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.  
Jan. 11, 1864-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
B. WILSON, J. G. C.  
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 56 years of age, black color.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
B. WILSON, J. G. C.  
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself SALLY. She is about 40 years of age, black color.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
B. WILSON, J. G. C.  
Nov. 13, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Grant county, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself ESTER. She is about 56 years of age, black color.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.